APPENDIX

Vol. 31, No. 43 October 26, 1973

REPORT ON THE 39TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (IFLA)
Grenoble, France, August 27 -September 1, 1973

THIRD PLENARY SESSION, August 29

At this session, the UBC theme was applied specifically to developing countries. R. Pierrot, President of the Association des Bibliothécaires français, and President of the Organizing Committee of the IFLA Conference, opened the session with introductory remarks.

P. K. Yu, Director of the Center for Chinese Research Material of the Association for Research Libraries, presented a condensed version of his paper on "Bibliographic Control in the People's Republic of China, 1949-1972." This comprehensive overview of the status of publishing in China and its bibliographic control included many statistical tables of book publishing and publishers as well as periodical and newspaper publishing which amplified the analytical content of the main body of the paper. The *National Bibliography* and the *Cumulative National Bibliography*, the most comprehensive bibliographies ever compiled in the People's Republic, served as the primary sources for the information presented in this analysis. This revealed that during the period covered in this study, Peking gradually replaced Shanghai as the center of publishing activities. The growth in these activities followed trends established in the economic growth of China with the most productive book publishing period occurring between 1957 and 1959. A decline in economic growth in the 1960's brought a commensurate decline in publishing activities.

Mr. Yu's analysis also highlighted four titles which provided bibliographic control of newspapers and periodicals, namely, *A Bibliography of Bibliographies Compiled by Chinese Libraries;* the *Index to Major Newspapers and Periodicals of China;* the *New China Monthly;* and the *People's Daily.* Mr. Yu's paper also included, in chronological order, a list of bibliographies and indexes published in China, 1950-1965.

Ketty-Lina Liguer-Laubhouet, National Librarian of the Ivory Coast, presented a paper on the "Problems of UBC in the Developing Countries." Mrs. Liguer-Laubhouet spoke on national library developments in the Ivory Coast and stated that the conclusions in her paper were based on her experience in that country. She reiterated some of the arguments used in developing countries against UBC, namely that it is more of a system for developed countries where a gain of time and effort can be achieved through standardization and the utilization of computer technology. This is not necessarily of the same importance in developing countries where publishing is minimal, libraries almost nonexistent and funds very limited. Computers are costly and to use them for bibliographic control is wasteful. Arguments against UBC stress the fact that the machine permits economizing in personnel, a problem not shared by developing countries. Also 90 percent of the publications about these countries or by national authors are published outside these countries.

Mrs. Liguer-Laubhouet categorized the problems as technical, financial, and human. Technical problems are difficult to resolve for developed countries because change usually has profoundly disturbing ramifications on established procedures, whereas developing countries, such as the Ivory Coast, can solve these problems fairly easily because there is a greater ability to change. Regional cooperation also helps to bring about change. Financial problems exist whether UBC concepts are used or not. Human problems are represented by an insufficiency of professionally qualified nationals. Libraries cannot compete with other professions because they do not pay well. Non-nationals, or expatriates, have problems of adjusting to a different environment and normally move around too much, staying in a job for an average of only two years. Mrs. Liguet-Laubhouet was followed by Bechir Ed Fani, Director of the National Library of Tunisia, who gave a report on the Round Table on UBC in Developing Countries, held in Grenoble, August 22-26. Representatives of 25 developing countries participated in the Round Table and covered questions of publishing and standardized international numbering for books, legal deposit, national bibliographies, standardized cataloging, automation, and professional training.

Many recommendations emanated from the preconference Round Table, and a Working Group was selected to coordinate these efforts with IFLA.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN SUB-SECTION

The Sub-section, within the Public Library Section, had two sessions on August 30. At the program meeting, Genevieve Patte, Director of the children's library, La Joie par les Livres, in Clamart, France, presented a paper on "Children's Libraries in France." Here she discussed the development of children's libraries, noting its close link with "the limited development of public libraries in general." Between 1924 and 1939, there were only 15 children's libraries opened in France—preceding "the establishment in 1945 of the Direction des Bibliothèques, under the national Ministry of Education, and more recently the organisation of the Service de la Lecture Publique," which have contributed much to the development of French public libraries. These then contributed to a growth in 1956 from 25 public reading rooms or corners for children in Paris and its suburbs and 41 in the provinces to about 60 children's sections in 1964; in 1970, 143 libraries claiming to have a children's section; and in 1971 an estimated 280 in about 600 municipal libraries, with "the situation . . . changing so rapidly for the better."

Said Miss Patte, "It is significant in France that libraries were from the beginning closely linked with schools, and perhaps this was a pity in giving them too exclusively educational a character." She commented on the "very mediocre" current situation of school libraries and the fact that "for some years the children's library has become a fashionable institution" (voluntary help creating small children's libraries "of very variable standard" on a "very precarious basis . . . ").

Miss Patte pointed out, as an explanation of the slow development of children's libraries, the world of the French child in school and leisure where school takes up much of the child's time (until 4:30 or even 6:00 p.m.), leading to an imbalance of time and a very tiring day. "The child has hardly any time for reading in these circumstances . . . [with education] too often tied exclusively to the textbook . . . [leaving] only a little scope for the pupil's personal discovery."

As to buildings, Miss Patte pointed out that "public libraries are no longer built without thought of children, which was not true six years ago. Lack of training," however, "has serious effects on every library." It partly explains the disparity of children's sections and also the lack of recognition of librarians as specialists in children's readings.

Activities are seen to be increasing in children's libraries, but with difficulty: " . . . activities must not create an imbalance in the library which will then risk becoming a nursemade. Librarians must have sufficient skill to relate activity to reading . . . . One must watch that activities do not become more important than reading, for librarians as well as children" (i.e., "painting studios flourishing where there are no book discussions, story hours or poetry clubs"). If the librarian does not encourage people to read, who will?

Cooperation with school is encouraged by the Direction des Bibliothèques et de la Lecture Publique through a central lending service and stress on the promotion of reading with teachers and students of the Écoles Normales d'Instituteurs.

In conclusion, Miss Patte spoke of the difficulty of presenting a synthesis in the general view of children's libraries because of the "extraordinary variety of libraries" and the fact that there are no standards and a barely perceptible policy, but she spoke of undeniable signs of development, leading from the public's interest. "It is therefore urgent to examine standards for building and staff, drawing on ideas from abroad, but also to move rapidly to better professional education which would allow a regular representation of the libraries' responsibility to the child. It would also allow librarians to demonstrate their genuine specialist expertise in children's reading."

The business meeting of the sub-section was presided over by Chairman Colin H. Ray (Birmingham, England, School of Librarianship), with discussion of the chairman's annual report and new ventures and programs for the future.

Two projects concluded for International Book Year are (1) the portion about children's libraries in the revised Standards for Public Libraries and (2) preparation for UNESCO of the bibliography *A World of Children's Books.*

New ventures include the production of *Children's Literature Abstracts,* with May and August issues of this international quarterly already out (available by subscription [United Kingdom £2.25, overseas £2.50 per year] from C. H. Ray, 45 Stephenson Tower, Station St., Birmingham B5 4DR, England). Also, there has been preparatory work, delegated by the Public Library Section, on the formation of a new Sub-section of School Librarians—which was approved by vote as a resolution to be presented to the IFLA Consultative Committee. The Chairman's *News-*

letter will continue to be published (November 1972 and May 1973 issues have been distributed) and there will be publication of papers given at the sub-section's meetings in Toronto, Copenhagen, Moscow, and Budapest.

Future work includes the question of updating and revision of *Library Service to Children,* to include audiovisual media. It was agreed that the sub-section's program for Washington, D.C., in November 1974 should center on the subject, "The Organization and Planning of Library Service to Children in Rural Areas."

COMMITTEE ON SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

Marie Louise Bossuat of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, and Chairman of the IFLA Working Group on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials (ISBD(S)), presided over the session on serial publications held on August 30. Miss Bossuat gave a progress report on the ISBD(S), which IFLA will be publishing as a recommendation of the Working Group to be tested and for reactions from national institutions. The ISBD(S) is intended for the production of national bibliographies, with an attempt by the Working Group to base the selection and order of elements as closely to ISBD(M) as possible. The differences between serials and monographs, of course, had to be taken into consideration. There was a determined effort to achieve compatibility between ISBD(S) and the International Serials Data System's *ISDS Guidelines,* and the ISBD(S) preface will state that the key title of ISDS is the distinctive title of ISBD(S), with qualifiers. The qualifying data is in the rest of the ISBD(S) record. No date for the publication of this recommendation was established.

Miss Bossuat then introduced Gunter Franzmeier, Librarian, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, West Germany, who presented portions of his paper, "The New German Union List of Serials, an Automated System." This paper traced the background of the production of printed union lists of serials, starting with the *Gesamt-Zeitschriften-Verzeichnis,* published in 1914, the *Gesamtverzeichnis der auslandischen Zeitschriften (GAZ),* published in 1929, and the *Gesamtverzeichnis auslandischen Zeitschriften und Serien (GAZS),* published in 1963, leading to the new approach at union listing through the utilization of automation.

Three factors led to the development of a solution. The new German cataloging rules, developed on the basis of the Paris principles of 1961, were better suited for ADP purposes than the old Prussian rules. The development and international acceptance of the MARC format provided a vehicle for bringing about utilization of automation technology. The foundation, in 1969, of the Arbeitsstelle für Bibliothekstechnik in Berlin, the central German institution for library automation and technology, provided the site for such an undertaking.

The combined effect of these three developments resulted in the design of a system in conjunction with several important German libraries and the publication of the *Entwurf eines Ablochschemas zur Datenerfassung für Gesamtzeitschriftenverzeichnisse* in 1971. A revision entitled *Ablochschema zur Datenerfassung von fortlaufenden Sammelwerken* was published in March 1973.

The system is designed for the production and maintenance of catalogs and lists of serial publications. Entries are represented in the form prescribed by the German cataloging rules and can be produced alphabetically with all cross references, systematically, chronologically (for example, only new titles after 1970), according to participating libraries, according to country of origin, according to language, and in ISSN order, and so forth.

The names of corporate bodies and conferences are arranged alphabetically with all cross-references, by corporate bodies and conferences separately, by government, clerical or other bodies only, and according to country of origin.

The holdings file can be represented in lists, together with the corresponding titles, in the order of control numbers, in ISSN order, according to participating libraries, and according to the call numbers of particular libraries.

The system permits the combination of desired criteria and the production of KWOC (key-word out of context) indices for titles as well as for the names of corporate bodies and conferences. The system works with three different, separately maintained files, one for titles, one for corporate authors and conferences, and one for holdings and "local" elements.

The system has moved from design to implementation and considerable progress has been made during the first year of the operational phase. Additional efforts towards achieving complete implementation are necessary, however.

Marie Rosenbaum, Director, International Centre, International Serials Data System (ISDS/IC), Paris, presented some background information on the establishment of the ISDS within the UNISIST program.

The objectives of the ISDS are (1) to develop and maintain an international register of serial publications containing all the necessary information for the identification of the serials; (2) to define and promote the use of a standard code (ISSN) for the unique identification of each serial; (3) to facilitate retrieval of scientific and technical information in serials; (4) to make this information currently available to all countries, organizations or individual users; (5) to establish a network of communications between libraries, secondary information services, publishers of serial literature and international organizations; and (6) to promote international standards for bibliographic description, communication formats, and information exchange in the area of serial publications.

The ISDS is designed as a two-tier system consisting of an International Centre (IC) and National and Regional Centres. The ISDS-International Centre is established in Paris by agreement between UNESCO and the French Government. It is temporarily located at the Bibliothèque nationale.

The ISDS-IC will establish an international file of serials from all countries. Each serial will receive an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), which has been developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The ISDS-IC serves as the coordinating body for this international system and as such is the sole authority for the assignment of ISSN. It delegates this authority to national or regional centers. National centers have been established in the United States, United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, Australia, and Sweden, with Japan establishing a national center and the Soviet Union establishing a regional center for the COMECON countries before the end of the year. Serials published in countries with no national or regional centers will be registered by the International Centre, which will endeavour to obtain the necessary information.

The relationship with users of ISDS is primarily through national or regional centers, but this general rule does not exclude direct contact with the International Centre.

The building of a consistent international file of serials implies close cooperation between all members of ISDS. The work in all countries will be based on a common set of rules concerning such items as bibliographic description, communication format, character sets, abbreviations, and transliteration. Coordination between all members of the system is one of the main tasks of the International Centre. Close cooperation has also been established with various international organizations, the objectives of which are closely related to those of ISDS.

Paul Vassallo, Director, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, spoke on developments within NSDP as a national program operating in coordination with ISDS as the United States National Center. The summary presentation concentrated on expressing the philosophy behind the NSDP development of a data base on serials in line with the concept of UBC. It is recognized that UBC cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of national bibliographic isolationism, and at the same time UBC cannot be realized at the expense of national conventions. One cannot expect longstanding national practices to disappear and new conventions to be accepted at great cost. There has to be a concern not only with the emotional attachments to practices and procedures but also with the investment needed to bring about these changes.

In developing its data base, the National Serials Data Program did not emphasize its national conventions at the expense of internationally established procedures. Neither were national needs compromised. The NSDP was, therefore, presented as an example where international compatibility is achieved simultaneously with the providing for national needs. The NSDP was designated as a national program to satisfy not only the needs of libraries but also other users of bibliographic information on serials, namely the abstracting and indexing services, subscription agencies, the publishers of primary journals, and most of all the individual user.

The utilization of computer technology to solve very highly technical bibliographic problems brings an added emphasis to the question of compatibility. The NSDP, by using accepted international standards, is able to achieve compatibility in the exchange of bibliographic data on serials.

Mr. Vassallo explained in brief the manner in which NSDP contributes to the development of an international serials data base while at the same time enriching this data base to satisfy national needs. Thus the ISDS record is augmented by a set of national data elements to form the NSDP record. Thus data for author (issuing body) is established according to AACR. The cataloging title is also provided and is identified accordingly where it is the main entry. Additional data deemed as needed by the American user community is provided.

Mr. Vassallo also explained the production of the NSDP Corporate Entry Authority File which includes

the entry used by NSDP for the issuing body and the entries for that body used by the three national libraries.

A paper on "Problems of a National Centre Linked with ISDS" was provided by Chris J. Koster, Director, U.K. National Centre, ISDS, for distribution at the meeting.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Several principal resolutions and statements were presented at the conclusion of the Conference, and were referred for consideration and further action to the Program Development Group and the Executive Board of IFLA.

The Cataloging Committee recommended a survey of existing systems and current proposals for the cataloging and description of nonbook materials collected by libraries, with preliminary proposals for their international coordination.

The same committee recommended a study of existing systems and current proposals for cataloging-in-publication, and of the condition for its successful application in countries at different stages of development.

IFLA and IALL (International Association of Law Libraries) recommended the establishment of a working group on copyright problems as they concern the library world.

Special Libraries Section recommended development of an international standard bibliographic description of documents other than monographs and serials.

Bibliography Committee recommended a comparative study of current national bibliographies of 30 to 40 countries and a survey of bibliographical activities in developing countries.

Serial Publications Committee outlined three studies being planned: (1) a multilingual vocabulary of the terms in use to indicate bibliographical relations between serials; (2) a study of the problems with regard to the filing of the serials titles; and (3) a study of the function of corporate bodies in a serials catalogue with an analysis of the different systems.

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS PARTICIPATE IN POST-CONFERENCE TOUR OF GERMAN LIBRARIES

Five American librarians were invited by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to visit German libraries and consult with German librarians for two weeks following the IFLA conference. The itinerary included libraries in Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Munich, Berlin, Bonn, and Cologne. Participants in the tour were Deputy Librarian of Congress John G. Lorenz; William S. Dix, Librarian of Princeton University; Herman H. Fussler, Professor at the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School; and Foster E. Mohrhardt, Senior Program Officer at the Council on Library Resources. Rutherford D. Rogers, Yale University Librarian, was unable to participate.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATINAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
Grenoble, France, August 29, 1973

The International Association of Law Libraries took advantage of the assemblage of librarians in Grenoble for the 39th General Council of IFLA by conducting a meeting of its executive committee and an open meeting on August 29. At the latter meeting, the following papers were read: William A. F. P. Steiner, Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies of the University of London and General Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, "Thesaurus Problems as Exemplified by the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*"; Henning Groll, Universitätsbibliothek Bochum, "Considerations Relating to the Compilation of a Legal Thesaurus in German"; and J. D. Korevaar, Chief, Readers' Services and Documentation Section, United Nations Library, "Universal Decimal Classification and Legal Literature."

Mr. Steiner discussed the considerations which led to the adoption by the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* of a single list of subject headings comprised of generic terms and arranged in alphabetical, rather than classified, order. He also discussed the manner in which the *Index* has surmounted some of the problems encountered in applying this list to articles dealing with the law of many nations, particularly the problem of ambiguity or non-correspondence of terms. Mr. Groll noted the lack of a uniform legal thesaurus for the Federal Republic of Germany and described various meetings which had considered the basic questions related to the compilation of such a thesaurus. He then explored many problems that must be resolved in deciding upon the form the thesaurus will take and pointed out some existing lists of subject headings which should be examined for their possible usefulness. After briefly describing the

nature of universal decimal classification, Mr. Korevaar discussed the merits and shortcomings of the legal part of universal decimal classification (class 34).

At the open meeting, Gerhard J. Dahlmanns, Secretary-Treasurer of IALL, commented on the organization's efforts to enlarge its membership, particularly through recruitment of law librarians in the Far East. [*Tao-tai Hsia*]

UNESCO-IFLA COLLOQUIUM ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES
Rome, Italy, September 3-6, 1973

Jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the International Federation of Library Associations, and organized by IFLA's Commission on the Construction of Libraries, a Colloquium on the "Construction of National Libraries" was held in Rome on September 3-6. The conference was attended by some 70 librarians, mostly from Europe, Africa, and the Mediterranean countries. U.S. representatives included Keyes Metcalf, Librarian Emeritus of Harvard University; Frazer G. Poole, Library of Congress, Coordinator of Building Planning for LC's James Madison Memorial Building and Assistant Director for Preservation; and Andrew Eaton, Director of Libraries, Washington University, St. Louis, and presently Fulbright Professor at Tehran University.

Chaired by IFLA President Herman Liebaers, and held in Rome's Palazzo Braschi, the conference presented a series of papers designed to assist librarians, architects, government officials, and others involved in the planning of new or expanded national library buildings.

The opening session of the conference was held on Monday, September 3, when participants gathered at the Biblioteca nazionale in Rome for a tour of the new building (still under construction) and a reception. In the first paper presented on Tuesday, September 4, Kurt W. Drozd of the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, discussed basic planning problems, emphasizing those elements of planning which must precede actual construction. Mr. Drozd gave special attention to the problems of library organization, to the analysis of work flows, and to the quantification of various library functions in terms of the space required in a new library.

Following the Drozd paper, A. W. Willemsen of the Royal Library, The Hague, discussed the minimum functions of a national library. Referring to several recent articles on national libraries, Mr. Willemsen noted the great diversity in the types and organization of such libraries and concluded that it was difficult if not impossible to define a minumum program for a national library except in terms of a specific situation. Mr. Willemsen then discussed some of the problems encountered in planning the new building of the Royal Library at The Hague.

The third of the opening papers, presented by Frazer G. Poole, Library of Congress, was devoted to a discussion of the "annexed" or contributory functions of national libraries. In his paper, Mr. Poole discussed those auxiliary functions most often undertaken by national libraries but noted, as had Willemsen, that each national library was different and of necessity must undertake those functions imposed by the library's special needs and the cultural and political backgrounds of the country involved. With this in mind, the remainder of his paper was addressed to the importance of introducing as much flexibility as possible into building design, in order that national libraries might be able to adjust to the changing needs and added functions of the future.

Other papers presented at the conference included a discussion of the expansion of the national library in Bucharest, Roumania, presented by A. Popescu-Bradiceni; an interesting report on planning the modification and expansion of certain libraries in the U.S.S.R., notably the Lenin Library in Moscow, by V. Vinogradov; a description of the new building for Canada's National Science Library, by T. W. West; a practical and well-developed discussion of planning problems for national libraries, with special reference to site problems, by British architect H. Falkner-Brown; a dual presentation on the necessary facilities for the social and cultural functions of natural libraries by L. de Felice who discussed the National Library of Rome and N. Tassoul who discussed the Royal Library in Brussels; a discussion of the planning of the proposed National Library of Nigeria by R. A. Adeleye, Chairman, National Library Board; and a report on the proposed new National Library of Iran by Sh. Shafa, Vice-Minister for Cultural Affairs of the Imperial Court of Iran and Director-General of the Pahlavi Library.

On Thursday, September 6, the group was entertained at dinner by the Italian Library Association. The conference concluded on Friday, September 7, with a visit to the Vatican Library.

An interesting and informative adjunct to the conference was the exhibition of photographs, renderings, and floor plans of a number of national library buildings, most completed since 1958, prepared by Anthony Thompson of the College of Librarianship, Aberystwyth, Wales. Following the Rome conference, this material will be organized as a traveling exhibit.

It is expected that papers presented at the conference will be published. [*Frazer G. Poole*]